

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The New Orleans Democrat fears that there is too great a tendency on the part of the Democracy everywhere throughout the Union to regard the nomination of HANCOCK as equivalent to his election. This feeling grows naturally out of the genuine and hearty enthusiasm which the nomination has evoked in almost all the States, and, while it is extremely complimentary to the nominee of the party, is apt to lead to a result precisely the reverse of that which every true patriot so joyously anticipates.

The work of the campaign will be no child's play. What we have to contend with is a party which, as the New York Sun says, has been in continuous possession of power for twenty years. It has command of the whole machinery of the government; of a standing army of more than 100,000 officeholders; of the vast and ramifying operations of the treasury; of the forty and more thousand postoffices; of the custom-houses and of the internal revenue system. Some idea may be formed of the enormous amount of money handled under the direction of one man, and he unscrupulous as a political manager, when it is considered that the ordinary receipts and expenditures last year aggregated five hundred and forty millions. Including the receipts from loans and treasury notes, and the transactions in the public debt, they exceeded two thousand millions! The money market, the centres of trade and the productions of industry are all in a greater or less degree affected by the mighty power of the treasury, which Secretary SHERMAN knows how to wield for the benefit of himself and of his party. The whole of this massive engine will be used to retain possession of office.

It would be supreme folly to think that a party wielding such powers would weakly give up without a fierce struggle. In the very nature of things, the contest will be a severe one, and we shall see more forcibly exemplified than ever before the tremendous cohesive power of public plunder. Led by able and shrewd politicians, whose bold and evil deeds in the past are sure guarantees of what they will attempt in the future, the Radical party will, beyond all question, make such a fight for the spoils of office as will call for all the endeavors of the rank and file of the Democrats of all the States. The one danger that threatens the Democracy is that which has been the cause of so many overwhelming disasters in this world—overconfidence. This is the one thing that we must have the wisdom to avoid, the one rock upon which we must be careful not to let our fair ship go to pieces.

That we have immeasurably the advantage at the outset is true; the candidates of the Democracy are clean men, men whose characters, attainments and histories can bring no blush of shame to any American, and of which every citizen of the republic may justly feel proud; while the Republicans are handicapped by men of exceeding bad repute. But having through the thoughtlessness or folly of our adversaries won this advantage, let us not leave anything undone that can assure us the victory. Let Democrats organize thoroughly, and work incessantly to the achievement of the wished-for end. After the triumph is full and complete, after we have by our votes seated Hancock in the White House, and have secured an increased number of Democratic Representatives in Congress, by manfully and laboriously canvassing every district, then will be time for popular rejoicing, illuminations and bonfires. But now, on the very eve of the great battle, of which we have won the preliminary skirmish, we must maintain and recruit our ranks and see that every man does his duty.

And now how to do the work. This is to be done mainly in the township. And how it is to be done there may be learned from the experience of Governor JARVIS in Pitt, when, a new comer to the county, he redeemed it from Radicalism in his canvass for the State Convention. The Governor always wins, and he wins by work. His manner of county work is thus stated by the Wilmington Star:

"He was chairman of the Central Committee. The others were selected by himself, he choosing the best men he could find. He next selected the best man—one who knew how to organize and work—as chairman of a committee in each township. The township committees were very carefully chosen.

Each township was sub-divided into two or more districts, and in each of these districts a sub-chairman was appointed over a small, active committee. The sub-chairmen were required to report to the township chairman, and to operate under his directions. The townships all reported to the Central Committee through their respective chairmen.

Capt. JARVIS had a secretary provided who made out a list of registered voters for every township. These were duplicated as needed. Every township was supplied, not only with a list of its own registered voters, but with a list of every township that touched it. This prevented frauds, which had been common in that county.

On the day of election the township chairman, with his committee, met promptly and at an early hour. The sub-chairmen were all on hand with their re-

spective sub-committees. Then the work began. Every man who voted was known. Every man who had not made his appearance was noted. About 3 o'clock p. m., the committee met and consulted. All absentees were noted. At a later hour messengers in vehicles were dispatched in search of every absentee. One of the sub-committees or a special deputy acting.

"What was the result? Scarcely a Democrat failed to vote, and hardly one fraudulent Republican vote was polled. At the preceding election a Republican—name forgotten—who had never been beaten in Pitt, was elected by over one hundred majority. It was thought he could not be defeated. But JARVIS taught him another lesson, for he beat him some 125 or 130 votes, according to our recollection. It was done by management—by actively canvassing—by thoroughly organizing.

"Let every county be organized as thoroughly as JARVIS organized Pitt, and the State and Presidential tickets can be elected by full 40,000 majority."

THE GREENSBORO North State of yesterday says that "when Judge FOWLE was Presidential Elector, in his canvass of this State he was in the habit of denouncing HANCOCK as 'the murderer of Mrs. SURRATT,' and many of his high-sounding phrases were rounded by allusions to the cowardice of hanging a woman. We understand that arrangements will be made to print this speech for circulation as a campaign document in this State and at the North." We think it very likely that such arrangements will be made. Mr. HAYES was made President by perjury; why not try to make GARFIELD President by forgery? Judge FOWLE was not only not "in the habit of denouncing HANCOCK as the murderer of Mrs. SURRATT," but he has never denounced him for anything. The Judge does not claim to be the "original JACOBS," but General HANCOCK has always been a favorite with him.

THERE ISN'T much of a campaign on either side yet and there is not likely to be much systematic work done for some time yet. The weather will have the field mostly to itself for the present. But while there is little real canvassing in progress, the people are doing a good deal of quiet thinking. The more they reflect the stronger will the Democratic cause become. Eastern North Carolina is indebted to the Democratic party for life itself. The West will soon feel the effects of great lines of railway completed. Both sections are now in the enjoyment of prosperity which, a few years ago, neither dared hoped for. There was then "nothing left to steal."

ATLANTA has had its first negro juror, who promptly joined in convicting a negro who was put on trial. The next prisoner was another negro, charged with murder, who strenuously objected to having one of his own race on the jury. There was another such case in Virginia some time ago, when a colored prisoner made the same objection on the ground that "niggers would hang a nigger just to see him kick." Whether this was mere self-love, or was a great psychological truth, the reluctance of blacks to be tried by men of their own color remains an indisputable fact.

THE DUTY ON COTTON ties is one cent and a half a pound—in other words, American manufacturers can sell their goods for what British ties cost laid down in this country, and add as additional profit one cent and a half a pound besides. Why should the producer of cotton be compelled to pay a tax of one cent and a half a pound to a ring of monopolists, when American manufacturers can compete with all the world on even terms? The duty on iron ties does not put any considerable revenue into the treasury; it is simply and wholly indirect robbery.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES at present consists of 293 members, divided as follows: 149 Democrats, 132 Republicans and 12 Greenbackers. The Republicans must gain fifteen seats before their present number in order to secure a majority. This is out of their power, if the Democracy will work hard and well. A large number of seats are held by Democrats and Republicans elected by a plurality or a small majority, and the Democrats ought to hold their own, and wrest some districts from the opposition.

THE WILMINGTON Review mentions a report in that city that Mr. GUTHRIE "will run as an independent candidate for Congress" in the Cape Fear District. We are requested by Mr. GUTHRIE to say that the report is without the slightest foundation. Those who know Mr. GUTHRIE know that what he says he means, and his statements about this matter were very explicitly made in THE NEWS on Wednesday last.

TURKEY AND GREECE have begun to arm with an earnestness that portends war. It will, of course, be suicidal for Turkey to oppose the fiat of Europe, but the nation which challenged Russia to war and lost Bulgaria and part of Armenia is capable of other blunders still.

WHEN CONGRESS PASSED a joint resolution reducing the duty on cotton ties that had been contracted for to 35 per cent. ad valorem, it put one million dollars into the pockets of the growers of cotton.

The census gives Rockingham county 21,701 people, an increase of 5,698 since 1870. Reidsville, the Times says, has inside corporation, 1,200; outside, 1,600.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALPH NEWS.]
NEW YORK, July 7, 1880.
EDITOR NEWS:—My visit to the Presbyterian Hospital on Monday was a failure—Dr. Phillips was at dinner, and of course I would not allow him to be disturbed; and Col. Seales was not well enough to see any one, but I was informed that he had had a more comfortable night.

Leaving the hospital, I passed into the Park, at 82d street, where I found the great "Art Museum," recently opened, a very massive and unsightly building outwardly, but beautiful and grand inwardly. The most interesting and crowded portions were the galleries of paintings; but it would take a week or two, instead of the hour or two which were at my command, to see these as they should be seen. To me a museum always presented such a vast variety of curious things as to leave only a confused mass upon the mind; for which reason I generally avoid them, and did not even go to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, four years ago, about which all the world and his wife, especially his wife, were half crazy. People of clearer heads than mine, and with more time, may well visit this Art Museum, especially in company with some friend to talk to and to admire or condemn, which friend was not with me on that occasion. The picture that most fixed attention was "The Last Roll-Call of the Victims of the Reign of Terror," a large canvas on which many characters are painted, men meeting their fate with manly fortitude, whilst the wives and mothers whose husbands and sons were to be guillotined exhibit the terror and anguish inspired by the awful scenes of that period.

I have assisted Major Bingham in having made six gold medals, at a cost of \$10 each, to be bestowed as prizes to the best scholars in the Bingham School. Four of them had the name of E. B. McGilvary on them, the successful scholar being all the way from the kingdom of Siam, where his father, the Rev. Dr. McGilvary, a native of Moore county, N. C., is a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church. They were inscribed, respectively, "The Peters Prize," "The Price Prize," "The Venable Prize," "The Vance Prize." The fifth medal, "The R. Bingham Prize," was awarded to M. C. Williamson; and the sixth, "University of North Carolina," to C. B. Aycock. Such rewards to industry and genius are becoming general.

Mr. Sample, of Thomaston, and Colonel Bessley have favored me with calls. Col. Waddell has been pressed into service for a Hancock and English speech at Montpelier, Vermont.

A friend in North Carolina, writing to his friend and mine here, says, "Mr. H— and myself, as he may remember, served in the army together, that is to say, as members of the Home Guard, and helped to 'take the Fayetteville arsenal.' No member of our company was killed or wounded in that action, but I remember, when it was reported that some one had fainted, Mr. H— promptly produced from a side pocket a small tincture of spirits, explaining that his wife had insisted on his bringing it along in case of accidents! I wish Mr. H— would write up his recollections of that battle for THE NEWS." And our mutual friend says, "I hope you will be ready to recount the valorous deeds alluded to by Mr. McL."

Strange that my memory fails to respond to this call for an account of any "valorous deeds" on my part. Not even does it tell me of the execution done by the "pocket pistol," which had been provided in case of "accidents." But there was a great gathering of the warlike clans of Cumberland, who promptly responded to the call to arms to take the first step in North Carolina towards the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. There were a thousand or two of citizen soldiers, headed by two splendid town companies, which soon afterwards departed for Virginia and participated, at Bethel, in the first battle and first victory of the terrible war which followed. The whole was under the command of Hon. Warren Winslow, who carried out the orders of Gov. Ellis to "take the Arsenal." No one who was in Fayetteville on that day can have forgotten the intense anxiety which pervaded the community. It was a few days after the issue of Lincoln's Proclamation which had united the State as one man to resist. The Arsenal was garrisoned by a company of United States artillery, regulars, splendidly equipped, and commanded by a gallant soldier and as honorable a gentleman as ever drew sword, Captain D'Laguel (his superior, Major Anderson, being confined to his bed by sickness). No one knew how far Captain D'Laguel would consider it his duty to resist the demand to surrender which was to be made, whilst no one doubted that he would do his duty, whatever he might conclude that to be. It was not a very military-looking body of men that marched up Hay street to the front of the Arsenal, but it was a very determined body, its feeling being well expressed by the swarthy Captain Bulla, who brought a large company from the swamps on the east side of the Cape Fear, who, when Capt. D'Laguel went the rounds demanding of each captain of a company how many men and how much ammunition he had, replied that he had "enough to capture the Arsenal." Fortunately, Captain D'Laguel came to the conclusion that the laws of war would not justify him in resisting a force about thirty times as large as his own. So he stipulated for a surrender with all the honors of war, his flag to be saluted, and his men and himself paroled, with liberty to go where he pleased to carry them. And when he saluted his flag, with the regular and rapid firing of his beautiful brass battery, there was probably not a man present who was not struck with admiration, and who did not realize what havoc he would have made in the ranks of the militia, and in the town which was spread out below him, if he had concluded to resist. Many thousands of anxious people—men, women and children, white and black—were expressly relieved when the result was known. Capt. D'Laguel, with a nice sense of honor, carried his men to the North, delivered them to the proper authority, and then proceeded to Washington to resign his commission. He was there urged to remain, was offered promotion, but refused every temptation and went to Virginia, his native State, to enter into its service. In his first battle, (Rich Mountain, if I recollect aright,) he fought

his guns till he was nearly cut to pieces, and throughout the war did noble service. He is now, as his friends know, purser on one of the great steamships on the Pacific. I cannot help mentioning that he did not go without a very large "pocket-pistol."—A regular four-pounder, provided by Mrs. H., of that pure stuff, which my old friend Col. Nick Williams was wont to provide for cases of "accidents." We used to give 50 cents a gallon for it in those days, whilst in these internal revenue times it would cost six times as much. Don't let your compositor print that word infernal. But enough for to-day. H.

A Model Farmers' Club.

[NEWS EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
JULY 8, 1880.
In the year 1858, the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Littleton, organized what has been known since that time as the "Pioneer Club." The constitution limits the membership to twelve; vacancies are filled by ballot; the meetings are held monthly, at the house of one of the members, when the club inspects his farm, which is to be reported upon at the succeeding meeting. Questions relating to agriculture are discussed at each meeting, such questions being presented at the previous meeting. Strict attendance is required, and the penalty for failure ranges from one to five dollars. The use of any kind of intoxicating liquor is strictly forbidden at the meetings, but the most magnificent dinners are allowed and encouraged.

It was our good fortune to be present by invitation at one of these meetings on the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. P. Leach, near Littleton, when the following question was discussed: "Would it not be economy to use more machinery and improved implements and less manual labor in the preparation and cultivation of our farms?" It is needless to say that it was discussed intelligently and with interest, for the fact that the meetings have been regular and that these discussions have been a prominent feature during the past 22 years is ample proof that they are not stale nor uninteresting. Four of the members present belonged to the original twelve. Some of the many advantages of such an organization are: co-operation, mutual improvement, a knowledge of the best methods practiced, a constant cultivation of a desire to improve in all that pertains to the farm, and finally, though not the least important, the strengthening of those social ties so essential to our happiness.

We hope at an early day to furnish our farmer friends with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this excellent organization, with the hope that their example may inspire others to imitate it.

LITTLETON

is a pleasant little village, beautifully located on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, at an elevation of 380 feet. It has three churches—one Baptist, one Methodist and one Presbyterian—thirteen stores, with two others in process of erection, two hotels, four cotton gins operated by steam power, &c., &c. The shipment of cotton from this point was 5,083 bales during the past season.

L. L. P.

Party Organization.

[Correspondence of THE RALPH NEWS.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 6.
EDITOR NEWS:—I notice our Central Executive Committee have perfected their plans of organization for the Conservative Democratic party of the State, and this brought to my mind the subject of organization. Until recently I should have advised waiting until later—say until the beginning of fall—only because it would be hard to keep up the enthusiasm if kindled so early. And I think I am right in this supposing, providing we were to get up much excitement so early. But I will suggest now, and hope you and our committee will join me in urging the immediate organization of not only every county, but every township in the State.

We are soon to enter a campaign, and do hard fighting, and surely it becomes us as wise men, to "prepare in time of peace for war." And not only so, there are large numbers of voters who are not rooted and grounded in the faith, but who float about as it were, from one party to another. Let us therefore organize early, and thus get as many of this class as possible upon our rolls, and by frequent meetings with them in our club, we may hold many of such, who, if we wait, may settle down in some other line. For be assured, the Radicals, feeling that their death struggle is coming, are going to—yes, are beginning now—to put forth every effort to strengthen their forces. Some of the officials here are to be seen buttonholing any and every one they think they can influence; and they will no doubt bring every influence to bear to carry their point. Money will be used lavishly, and when that cannot be had they will buy or draw some over by giving them offices. Although the party may not be permitted to hold them long (after the election), still, this powerful agency will, and has been, used. I have recently heard of two wavering or unsupporting Democrats who have been appointed store-keepers, and have of course given in their allegiance to the Garfield crowd.

So let's organize, organize, and let us do so now!

GREENY.

GUILFORD NOTES:—
Greensboro, July 9, 1880.—Since my last I have to record the biggest rain (in so short a time) that probably ever fell here. Such was the rise and flow of water that those who took the pains to watch it stood and looked on in amazement. We heard of a picnic party of some eighteen (W. S. Moore with his present and former clerks) being out that day on their regular annual picnic, and who were caught out in the whole of it and no house near by. The oldest inhabitants say, "Never the like was seen."

Quite a number of our citizens are now seeking summer resorts both for health and pleasure.

Trade has been quite brisk the past week, a great deal of dried fruit having made its appearance, and marketing is quite abundant and cheap.

One house in Greensboro shipped during the month of June (mainly to Raleigh) 1,375 chickens, 973 dozen eggs, and 698 pounds of butter.

The hurricane in Caswell on last Wednesday was so severe that a negro woman, near Milton, fell dead from fright.

North Carolina Insurance Business.

Annexed are statements of the Fire and Life Insurance business done in the State—the premiums received, risks written, losses incurred and losses paid in North Carolina; and also a statement of the general condition of each Company doing business here.

The people of the State paid in 1879 in premiums for fire insurance \$247,308.57 on \$22,850,184.53 insured. They have received \$239,631.02 for \$126,412.94 of losses incurred. For life insurance they paid in 1879 \$184,786.86 on \$1,051,039 insured. They have received \$138,572.42 for \$149,981 of losses incurred.

FIRE COMPANIES.

AGRICULTURAL, WATERTOWN, N. Y.
No North Carolina business. Entered the State February 17, 1880.

Assets, \$1,187,287.73
Liabilities, 752,133.92
Income, 594,298.69
Expenses, 560,795.26

COLUMBUS, OF COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.
Premiums received, \$4,887.35
Fire risks, 301,441.57
Losses paid on risks, Not reported
Losses incurred, 1,577.84
Assets, 237,103.25
Liabilities, 18,899.30
Income, 39,572.31
Expenses, 42,347.09

COMMERCIAL UNION, OF LONDON.
Premiums received, \$4,352.09
Fire risks, 307,739.83
Losses paid on risks, 1,907.98
Losses incurred, 4,807.98
Assets, 1,653,390.97
Liabilities, 881,087.95
Income, 1,293,115.65
Expenses, 1,118,923.31

CONNECTICUT FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN.
Premiums received, \$2,793.44
Fire risks, 270,512.00
Losses paid on risks, 2,158.02
Losses incurred, 2,158.02
Assets, 1,483,480.02
Liabilities, 273,817.68
Income, 480,504.76
Expenses, 451,509.16

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
Premiums received, \$15,759.91
Fire risks, 1,052,650.49
Losses paid on risks, 10,133.05
Losses incurred, none reported
Assets, 4,165,717.79
Liabilities, 825,001.80
Income, 1,376,726.31
Expenses, 1,201,680.97

FRANKLIN FIRE, OF PHILADELPHIA.
Premiums received, \$2,873.41
Fire risks, 246,714.94
Losses paid on risks, 1,669.55
Losses incurred, 1,669.55
Assets, 3,262,627.46
Liabilities, 1,899,080.96
Income, 661,162.66
Expenses, 765,341.31

GEORGIA HOME, OF COLUMBUS, GA.
Premiums received, \$9,693.84
Fire risks, 843,753.00
Losses paid on risks, 3,962.53
Losses incurred, 310.43
Assets, 524,579.53
Liabilities, 68,550.74
Income, 145,687.32
Expenses, 118,738.50

GERMANIA FIRE, OF NEW YORK.
Premiums received, \$7,867.08
Fire risks, 4,399,419.00
Losses paid on risks, 3,477.96
Losses incurred, 104.29
Assets, 1,666,831.20
Liabilities, 414,076.98
Income, 621,721.32
Expenses, 608,964.23

HARTFORD FIRE, OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Premiums received, \$9,501.46
Fire risks, 1,187,035.00
Losses paid on risks, 6,088.59
Losses incurred, 6,088.59
Assets, 3,456,020.90
Liabilities, 1,270,621.72
Income, 1,628,765.69
Expenses, 1,586,405.16

HOME, OF NEW YORK.
Premiums received, \$15,459.41
Fire risks, 1,345,932.00
Losses paid on risks, 10,278.70
Losses incurred, 7,497.93
Assets, 6,401,988.11
Liabilities, 2,090,202.81
Income, 2,852,819.08
Expenses, 2,802,569.69

IMPERIAL FIRE, OF LONDON.
Premiums received, \$2,032.00
Fire risks, 180,290.00
Losses paid on risks, 1,983.00
Losses incurred, 1,983.00
Assets, 928,900.00
Liabilities, 261,764.00
Income, 455,887.00
Expenses, 426,271.00

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Premiums received, \$12,318.59
Fire risks, Not reported
Losses paid on risks, 6,705.33
Losses incurred, 12,500.00
Assets, 6,591,740.18
Liabilities, 2,177,278.67
Income, 3,498,523.36
Expenses, 3,471,118.17

LANCASHIRE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Premiums received, \$9,513.03
Fire risks, 867,420.00
Losses paid on risks, 10,816.97
Losses incurred, Not reported
Assets, 878,899.05
Liabilities, 510,313.57
Income, 750,938.34
Expenses, 750,624.37

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE, OF LIVERPOOL.
Premiums received, \$23,637.86
Fire risks, 1,822,202.00
Losses paid on risks, 30,007.83
Losses incurred, 24,957.02
Assets, 4,376,961.45
Liabilities, 2,569,915.31
Income, 2,792,127.78
Expenses, 2,604,794.44

LYNCHBURG FIRE, OF LYNCHBURG, VA.
Premiums received, \$9,330.60
Fire risks, 640,539.25
Losses paid on risks, 4,029.12
Losses incurred, Not reported
Assets, 45,736.33
Liabilities, 103,062.05
Income, 79,786.62
Expenses, 72,438.26

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS, RICHMOND, VA.
Premiums received, \$8,053.26
Fire risks, 784,236.00
Losses paid on risks, 1,625.00
Losses incurred, 3,901.61
Assets, 313,561.91

Liabilities, 58,391.06
Income, 120,048.43
Expenses, 123,909.50

NIAGARA, OF NEW YORK.
Premiums received, \$5,144.91
Fire risks, 427,005.00
Losses paid on risks, 3,537.81
Losses incurred, 3,204.52
Assets, 1,351,776.85
Liabilities, 341,139.63
Income, 499,884.78
Expenses, 498,004.46

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
Premiums received, \$8,560.00
Fire risks, 702,040.00
Losses paid on risks, 7,736.19
Losses incurred, 3,611.76
Assets, 1,864,598.31
Liabilities, 855,080.62
Income, 1,228,494.69
Expenses, 10,044,066.11

NORTH CAROLINA HOME, OF RALPH, N. C.
No North Carolina business not required to be reported.
Assets, \$140,331.86
Liabilities, 23,119.99
Income, 33,032.02
Expenses, 30,551.62

NORTHERN ASSURANCE, OF LONDON.
Premiums received, \$2,032.00
Fire risks, 180,290.00
Losses paid on risks, 1,983.00
Losses incurred, 1,983.00
Assets, 754,846.00
Liabilities, 256,309.00
Income, 438,535.00
Expenses, 423,164.00

OLD NORTH STATE, OF WARRENTON, N. C.
No North Carolina business not required to be reported.
Assets, \$117,661.43
Liabilities, 25,107.15
Income, Not reported
Expenses, Not reported

ORIENT MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK.
Premiums received, \$7,856.61
Fire risks, 1,012,055.00
Losses paid on risks, 1,171.72
Losses incurred, 1,171.72
Assets, 1,120,043.15
Liabilities, 294,934.49
Income, 621,100.34
Expenses, 535,045.25

PANAMA INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, OF PANAMA.
No North Carolina business not required to be reported.
Assets, \$122,129.25
Liabilities, 9,848.84
Income, 9,996.08
Expenses, 6,060.94

PETERSBURG SAVING'S AND INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PETERSBURG, VA.
Premiums received, \$5,464.45
Fire risks, 353,533.91
Losses paid on risks, 1,587.00
Losses incurred, 2,387.00
Assets, 723,722.77
Liabilities, 536,441.81
Income, 75,296.59
Expenses, 57,837.07

PHOENIX, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Premiums received, \$3,174.46
Fire risks, 215,126.00
Losses paid on risks, 1,575.94
Losses incurred, 1,571.62
Assets, 2,532,669.82
Liabilities, 1,011,553.03
Income, 2,267,759.91
Expenses, 2,565,613.10

PHOENIX OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Premiums received, \$7,056.31
Fire risks, 585,525.00
Losses paid on risks, 12,192.11
Losses incurred, 5,449.78
Assets, 2,733,341.27
Liabilities, 858,836.64
Income, 1,343,159.29
Expenses, 1,310,963.64

QUEEN, OF LIVERPOOL.
Premiums received, \$11,432.00
Fire risks, 778,100.00
Losses paid on risks, 7,719.17
Losses incurred, 9,410.87
Assets, 1,635,027.29
Liabilities, 662,520.96
Income, 1,005,900.70
Expenses, 845,993.29

ROYAL, OF LIVERPOOL.
Premiums received, \$5,226.06
Fire risks, 451,075.00
Losses paid on risks, 5,816.51
Losses incurred, 5,816.51
Assets, 2,703,954.01
Liabilities, 1,479,008.96
Income, 1,705,065.19
Expenses, 1,488,124.21

STAR, OF NEW YORK.
No North Carolina business. Entered State 1st June, 1880.
Assets, \$585,510.40
Liabilities, 163,918.98
Income, 259,734.93
Expenses, 275,549.15

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE, RICHMOND, VA.
Premiums received, \$18,756.42
Fire risks, 1,355,077.94
Losses paid on risks, 11,668.70
Losses incurred, 15,105.94
Assets, 546,378.04
Liabilities, 165,271.97
Income, 176,007.55
Expenses, 223,829.81

VIRGINIA HOME, OF RICHMOND, VA.
Premiums received, \$14,716.33
Fire risks, 909,284.00
Losses paid on risks, 4,867.03
Losses incurred, 5,367.03

